high order-not the least of which was clear
grit (Applause.)
These graises must include also the Pilgrim Mothers,
who faced equal dangers and showed equal fortitude.
It must have been a representative Pilgrim woman
who is referred to in an incident of the period when
there could be seen an inscription on a Woolwich
tombstone that served, in an amusing way, to illustrate the clear grit of a widow, who had her own
ideas separate and apart from her late husband. The
departed husband left orders that she must have lottered on his gravestone some lines including the
words: "Prepare to follow me." (Laughter.) The
recalcitrant widow, remembering well his lordship's
frailities, obeyed the order, but added this postscript:
"To follow you I'm not content " To follow you I'm not content

Until I know which way you went." It is said that in later days her paster persuaded in to let him remove the gritty lines. (Renewed

laughter.)

The compact on the Mayflower rested upon printiples broad enough to include Home Rule and Constitutional Liberty, and also strong and sound enough to exclude, on the other hand, the plottings of Anarchy against law and order. Of this compact John Quincy Adams remarked in 1802:

This is perhaps the only instance in human history of that positive, original social compact which speculative philosophers have imagined as the only legitimate source of government. Here was a unanimous and personal assent by all individuals of the community to the Association by which they became a nation.

The

ettlers of all the former European colonies had contented themseives with the powers conferred upon them by their themselves with the powers conterred upon them by their respective charters, without looking beyond the scal of the royal parchment for the measure of their rights and the rule of their duties. The founder of Plymouth had been impelled by the peculiarities of their situation to examine the subject with deeper and more comprehensive

We are favored by the presence of distinguished guests who will address us, from the North and the South, the East and the West. Such a presence is a reminder that the people of this country have irrevocably determined to accept the sevice of Daniel Webster on a certain memor-able occasion, to maintain "Liberty and Union now and rever, one and inseparable." (Loud and prolonged ap-

HENRY CABOT LODGE ON THE DAY. The whole company then arose at the invita-

tion of President Winslow, and drank to the toast, "The President of the United States." The next sentiment "The Day We Celebrate," was appropriately responded to by Henry Cabot Lodge, in the following felicitous speech:

Lodge, in the following felicitous speech:

There is one toast, Mr. President, to which no son of New-England can ever refuse to respond, one sentiment to which he must always answer. When the president of a New-England Society looks toward any one of us and says "I give you 'Forefathers Day," even the most modest—and all true sons of New-England suffer from excess of that desirable quality—even the most modest among us must rise and speak. Those two simple words have a world of meaning to the children of the Pfigrim and the Puritan. Mathematics symbolizes the unknown by a single letter and expresses industy by another. So when we meet upon this amiversary our imagination gathers into those two words all that we mean by New-England. For us they stop the hurrying tide of daily life and open the leaves of memory's book. In them we hear again the solemn music of the wind among New-England's pines. When those magic words are intered the minumer of the rivers and the roar of the mountain torrents, the crash of the surf upon the ledges and the gentle lapping of the summer sea upon the shingle sound once more in our ears. Again we see the meadows green and chiming with the touch of spring and the rocky hillsides beilliant with the golden-rod or glowing in the purple flush of autumn. All the scenes that we knew in childhood and that in manhood we do not forget rise up before us. It is but a little corner of the great land which we call our own, and yet we love if. We repeat the words and turn again the pages of memory; the landscape fades and the figures of the past are before us. We pass out of the cager, bustling present and are once more in touch with the strong race which claing to the rocky coast until they made it their own and whose children's children have forced their way across the continent carrying with them the principles and the puritan whom we honor to-night were men who did a great work in the world. They had their faults and they were most fervent in spirit. They founded prosperous commonwealths and bu

"The actions of the just "The actions of the just "The dust." WHERE FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS TOLERATED. I have read, sir, that the Puritans and the Pilgrims among their other virtues did not number that of tolerance. Hostile critics have indeed instruated that there was something not unlike persecution for opinion's sake in early New-England. But however it may have when it is as novel as the one you have kindly assigned to me. There is a wide field open here before each one of us among subjects of present interest. We night try to discover what was the matter with the Democratic majority in Brooklyn. We might direct our inquiries to the authorship of the Murchison lester and extend our researches by endeavoiring to determine why Lord Sackville answored it. Or we might construct a Cabinet for General Harrison. Here we have untrodden ground, for no one has hitherto offered any suggestions on this subject, and the little that has been said is monotonous from its entire sameness. Best of all, however, would be a discourse on the tarift. It is a fresh subject, but unluckly for me I have thrown away the forty or more able speeches I have recently made on that topic because I felt like the Western man who on being asked why he had killed his mother replied that he did not think it would pay to winter her. Speaking of the tariff, however, reminds me that there has been an election. I should like of course to point out its lessous. Pointing out the lessons of an election is pleasant, but it is one-sided, for I have noticed that it is an exercise in which the winners are prome to indulge without much aid from the vanquished. I should like to preach to you on this text, for we New-Englanders all have too much of the old Puritan blood not to like to preach especially to somebody clies.

AMERICANISM TRIUMPHANT. But there is one phase of the election which I think reaches far beyond party if we take the trouble to go a little beneath the surface. I refer to the stre american feeling that was developed during the canwass, not in noise and shouts, but in regard to many It is going moreover to last. The war for the Union and the issues springing from it have been settled. While they lasted they overshadowed everything else. But all the time other questions have been growing up with the growth of the Nation, and are now coming to the front for decision. It is our duty to settle them not only in the right way, but in ty to settle them not only in the right way, out in thoroughly American fashion. By Americanism I not mean that which had a brief political existence are than thirty years ago. That movement was seed on race and sect, and was therefore thoroughly American, and failed as all un-American movements.

and religion. To the race or to the sect which as such a court to take possession of the politics or the public education of the country, true Americanism says: Hands off! The American idea is a free church in a free state and a free and unsectarian public school in every ward and in every village with its doors wide open to the children of all races and of every cread. It goes still further and frowns upon the constant attempt to divide our people according to crigin or extraction. Let every man honor and love the land of his birth and the race from which he springs and keep their memory green. It is a plous and honorable duty. But let us have done with British-Americans and Irish-Americans and German-Americans and so on, and be all Americans, nothing more and nothing less. If a man is going to be an American at all let him be so without any qualifying adjectives, and if he is going to be something else let him drop the word American from his personal description.

GRAVITY OF THE SOCIAL AND LABOR PROBLEMS.

As there are sentiments and beliefs like these to be erished, so there are policies which must be purely and wholly American and to "the manner born" if we would have them right and successful. Americanism recognizes the enormous gravity of the social and labor problems which confront us. It believes that the safety of the Republic depends upon well paid labor and the highest possible average of individual well-being. It believes that the right solution of this problem should be sought without rest and without stay, and that no device, public or private, of legislation or of individual effort, which can tend to benefit and elevate the condition of the great wage carning masses of this country should be left untried. It sets its face rigidly against the doctrine of the Anarchist and the Communist who seek to solve the social problems not by patient endeavor, but by brutal destruction. "That way madness lies," and such tackings, barbarous and un-American as they are must and will be put down with a strong and unflinching hand, in the name of the home and the church and the school, and of all that makes an civilization and the possibility of human proposs. In the great public lands of the West ah American policy sees one of the safeguards of the Republic. It opposs the further use of these lands to invite immigration or to attract speculation. They should be the heritage of the American people, and not a bait to draw a surplus population that we do not want. The true American policy goes further, and believes that immigration should not only not be stimu-Americanism recognizes the enormous gravity of the

lated, but that it should be restricted. The pauper and the criminal, the diseased and the victous, the Anarchist, the Communist, and the Mormon should be absolutely shut out, while the general flow of immigration should be wisely and judiciously checked. ADMIT THE TERRITORIES THAT ARE READY FOR

STATEHOOD. It is the American policy to admit to the Union the great Territories of the West as fast as they can fulfil the conditions of Statehood, but it is not the American the conditions of Statehood, but it is not the American policy to admit an un-American territory with a population of Mexicans who speak Spanish, or Utah with a population which defles our laws and maintains a harbarous and corrupting system of marriage. When these two Territories are thoroughly Americanized, they can come in with the rest and take part in or Government, but not before. It is the American policy never to meddle in the affairs of other nations, but to see to it that our attitude toward the rest of the world is dignified, and that our flag is respeced in every corner of the earth, and backed by a navy which shall be an honor to the Americanism demands that the ballot box everywhere shall be involute, even if it takes the whole force of the United States to make it so. The people's confidence in the decision of the ballot box is the only guarantee we have of the safety of our institutions, and we do not now guard it as we ought. It is to these things that the American people are looking, and while they have no ignorant contempt for the expertence of other nations, they are firm in the faith that they must settle their own problems in their own way, in accordance with their own conditions and the light of their own ideas and beliefs. In that faith they will move on to do battle with the problems and the difficulties which they fin common with all mankind must face. They will move on with a high and condition spirit; they will extinguish the last traces of sectional differences, and if they are true to themselve they will do the best work that it has ever been given to any people on earth to do. policy to admit an un-American territory with a popu-

DR. TALMAGE WARMLY RECEIVED. The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who responded to the toast, "The Descendants of the Pilgriffs, They are to be congratulated for preserving and cherishing the good qualities of their ancestors." Dr. Talmage's eloquence and fund of anecdote called forth at frequent intervals tremendous applause, and his listeners would scarcely permit him to resume his seat. He said in part:

listeners would scarcely permit him to resume his seat. He said in part:

What an honored month is December, the month of the two greatest landings the world ever saw or ever will see—the landing of Christ in the Old World and the landing of political redemption in the New World. Until time shall be no more, let the two landings be celebrated by banquet and song, what a transformation of scene it would be if by a rap on these tables all these beaming guests of to-night vanished, and the mighty New-Englanders of the past took their places! I risk it and give two raps, and no sooner have we vanished than the departed mighty ones of New-England come in and tak: their places at this New-England dinner. The first who enter are Miles Standish and the Robinsons, the Bradfords, the Brewsters and their follow passengers, a little decrepit from hardship and exposure, leaning on staff made out of pleces of the Mayflower that brought them across the sea, and they take their places at these tables.

Following them come James Otis, John Adams and Increase Mather, the glant of the New-England pulpits, and the men of Fancuil Hall, who started echoes that will reverberate till the last chain is snapped and the last tyranny fallen; and Ianiel Webster and William Lloyd Garrison, whom all earth and hell could not intimidate. And they take their places at these tables, and after Increase Mather has offered prayer, one of them rises and proposes the toast of the evening, "Our descendants; may they prove true to the principles for which we salled the storing waters of the Atlante or the rougher seas of political agitation; our blessing upon their cradies and their graves, upon their schoolhouses and their churches, upon their agiliture and their flierature, upon their politics and their religion, for this century and for all the centuries." And at these sentiments the old New-Englanders rise and click glasses with a huzzah that shall ring round the world a thousand years. I again rap the table twice and they are gone, and we are back

THE VALUE OF ANCESTRY.

Men of New-England, I am not surprised at what you are and what you have achieved, descended from such an ancestry. Of course, every one comes to feel sorry for a man who has so little character himself that he has to go back and marshal a lot of ancestral ghosts to make up the deficiency. It is no great credit to a fool that he had a wise grandfather. But it is nevertheless true that the way the craffle rocks your destiny rocks. The Fligrim fathers were a chosen people to do a peculiar work. Pligrim Father blood, as I analyze it, is a mixture of courage, old-fashloned honesty, ardent domesticity, respect for the holy Sabbath, freedom of religious thought, and faith in the eternal God. (Applause.) These are the characteristics of the New-Englanders whom I have happened to meet, and if anybody has had a different experience, be has happened to fail among an exceptionally bad lot. (Applause.) Notwithstanding their severe winters, they lived long. Walk through their cemeteries and see how many died septuagenarians, actogenarians and conogenarians, so that the inscription the irishman saw would not be inappropriate. Passing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Irishman saw a milestone with the inscription, "108 miles to Baltimore." And he said to his comrade, "Pat, tread easy around this place, for it is a very old man buried here; his name was Miles, and he was from haltimore." (Laughter.)

New-Englanders, I know, have been charged with "close-fiste" ess" with their money, but I don't think it is any more true of them than of people all over the world. That was up here in New-York State where a man asked bits neighbor to take a drink, the neighself that he has to go back and marshal a lot of an-

it is any more true of them than of people all over the world. That was up here in New-York State where a man asked his neighbor to take a drink; the neigh-

rigar and three cents. money that where a similar schemes are well as the wine and such was a contribution and quote a passage of Scripture, a boy handed in his contribution and quoted." A fool and his money are soon parted." (Laughter.) The most of the stories of New-England "close-fistedness" are told by those who tried a sharp game on a Yankee and were worsted, and the retort was natural. I think the most cases where men have been flung by Yankees has been where the Yankee would not be imposed on any longer. Economy, of course, prudence and forecast, of course, but no "close-fistedness." (Applause,) When I have been raising money for some charitable object and the critic of the New-Englander has given \$5, the New-Englander has given \$5, the New-Englander has given

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PILGRIMS-Freedom of religious thought I rightly announced as among the characteristics of the Pilgrim Fathers. Flying hither for the privilege of worshipping God in their own way, they opened the door for such

in their own way, they opened the door for such liberty in this respect as is cripyed in no other country. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, as descendants of the men who embarked off Delitt Haven for this promised land of America and stepped on shore in the face of a December hurricane, all of these men foreigners from a foreign land, I sak you to set yourselves against the stuped and ashine cry of "America for Americans." Of course we want none of the thieves and soundrels and Anarchists of other lands, for we have enough of our own. But I say America for all men who will come and be genuine Americans, swearing to ally to our Government and working for the public good. Drive out from our American merchanilise and American law and American theology and American art the foreigners, and you would set this country back a half century. And among the children of those Englishmen coming to America there will yet be a William E. Gladstone, and among those Irishmen Daniel O'Connells, and among those Italiana Garthadis. But I would at the gates of Castle Garden meet all those who came and present them with copies of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of American Indopted the Wount, and then tell them to go wherever they will and do the best they can for themselves and families.

As the governments at the South are gradually melling into our own, soon on the North all the trout

they will and do the best they can for themselves and families.

As the governments at the South are gradually melling into our own, soon on the North all the trouble between Canada and the United States will be amicably seifed, and the United States of the amicably seifed, and the United States of the amicably seifed, and the united States of the And Canada will blush, and, thinking of the allegance across the way, will say, "Ask mother." And now, men of Brooklyh, whether descendants of the Puritans or the Hollanders or the Huguenots, we are assembled at this annual table for commemoration and jubilee, and surely gastronomics were never put to grander use. (Applause) At this table we have had both literature and victuals, and we shall go away from this table thinking better of our ancestors and better of each other, and with firmer resolve to do our very best for our beloved country.

George Hoadly, ex-Governor of Ohio, was the next speaker, and in the course of his response to the toast, "New-England in the West," said:

When I decided upon speaking to that foast; I thought I knew something of the West. I was taken from my Connecticut home to the beautiful city of Cleveland when there were not more than a thousand people there; I had lived in what was then the West before Michigan or Wisconsin or any of the great States west of the Mississippi or north of the Missouri were spoken of; I had known Chonmati when it was a city of 75.000 people-yet I was surprised and astonished when I found that I really knew little about the West as we speak of it to-day. A man said to me when I was travelling in California last year: "Stranger, where be you from?" I surprised me. You from Mew. York," I replied. "Ah, stranger," he said, "you are from the East; so be I; I'm from Kansas." (Laughter.) And then when I looked on the map and saw that the Aleutian promontory and the islands of the Aleutian Archipelago extend several handrod miles cast of the geographical centre of the United States, measured eastward and westward; and so I was confirmed in my belief that I knew nothing of the West. to the toast, " New-England in the West," said:

I have lived during half a century among New England men in Ohio, and I may say that the condition of that section of the people of that great Why is it that the New-Englander is a success out there? It is not because of any excentional qualities these? It is not because of any excentional qualities in the soil, or because the climate is esnecially favorable. They resorted to what might be called the sterile plains. The secret of their great success may be traced to the innate energy and grit, as our chair man has said, of their character. An English friend once said to me: "Gold is valuable; gold is the standard metal; but brass is the next best metal to gold," (Langhter and applause). A distinguished New-England railroad man went from the sterile soil of Maine to the West some years ago. He was then poor, but he soon became wealths, and great, and his fame reached to his native village, whither he returned. He found the same ald astilled condition

of things as when he left it, even to the loafers who were hanging around some of the stores, one of whom said to the rairoad man:

"Malachi, they say out West that you have got to be a rich man." Well," was the reply. "If I lived here I might be called a rich man, but out where I live they would not coum me so." "But they say you are at the head of a railroad company, and that you draw a salary of \$10,000 a year." That is so." Well," came the answer, "It's wonderful what cheek and circumstances will do for some men." (Laughtor.) The Yackee in Ohlo has had that which his enemy will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which his fair minded person will call cheek and that which his fair minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which his fair minded person will call cheek and that which a fair-minded person will call cheek and that which his fair the color will be seen to be a fair of the school as an other man of any other race under the shining sun. (Applause.) He took with him, it is true, all sun. (Applause.) He took with him, it is true, all sun. (Applause.) He took with him, it is true, all sun. (Applause.) He took with him, it is true, all sun. (Applause.) He took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with him and kept as an educating medium, he took with hi

CANADIAN COMPLICATIONS. We are not proud of our New-England friends who to annex Canada, as Senator Sherman and Congressman Butterworth suggest, we shall have to be hittle more courteous in our dealings with the Torics of the Revolution, for their Canadian descendants are of the Revolution, for their Canadian descendants are Tories. A man in Canada said to me once. "You are prood of your New-England ancestry!" "I am." "So am I, more proud, and I have a better reason than you. Your ancestors left England by way of Holland 204 years ago; mine did the same, but we were faithful to the crown and loyal to the country, and I am proud of my descent from the U. E. I'what's that!" I asked: "I never heard it before." "What's that!" I asked: "I never heard it before." "Well," he said, "my father's father was from Massachusetts. He was no rebel. He was a United Empire Loyalist." The time may come when we shall absorb those people. The Queen dropped; the House of Lords dropped; the Canadian provinces become American States; then shall we be one and all United Empire Loyalists. (Applause)

The New Englanders in Ohio—let me call them the minority—are equal with their fellow citizens of that State during 364 days of the year, and on the other day they are their superiors in all but numbers. (Laughter and applause.) I am of that aprity which is now in the minority, and the other party has elected its President. We know him as a gentleman, a partiot, and a straightforward and upright citizen, for whom we wish four pleasant years. We know and lope it will be a successful administration of the affairs of the whole country, and we wish no greater giory, no higher faire and distinction than that he be a worthy successor of his most worthy predecessor. (Applause.)

JUDGE BRADY'S WIT AND ELOQUENCE. Judge John R. Brady's introduction caused another storm of approbation. The society knew that they were about to enjoy a rare treat of wit and eloquence, and, of course, they were not disappointed. The Judge was in one of his best moods, and his response to "The Judiciary" fairly cintillated with flashes of sharp-edged fun. He

scintillated with flashes of sharp-edgel fun. He began thus:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New-England Society: I know that according to your views New-England is the only spot on the map of the United Stales. (Laughter.) I can the less realize that I, as a plain New-Yorker, am allowed to stand up here and look down upon a host of men who, since 1620, have been engaged in bringing this country into prominence. (Laughter.) My friend, Mr. Winsiow there, I believe landed about 1620. (Laughter.) He afterward married an Irish girl named Mullen. (Prolonged laughter and applaase.) I believe you all landed about that time near Plymouth Rock, of which this (holding a paper-weight made of the historic rock) is a spurious specimen. (Laughter.) That reminds me, that the President of the St. Patrick's Society called. Plymouth Rock the "Blarney Stone" of America. (Laughter.) There's our young and restive friend Stillman, too. He landed about 250 years ago, has been hustling for the good of the country ever since, is only eighteen years old now, and will dance a polka redowa with any and all comers. (Prolonged laughter.) In asking me to reply to the toast "The Judiclary." you should have given me Judge Bartlett as an assistant. We would then have presented to you a "Bartlett pafr." (Laughter, applaase and groans.) Funny way Bartlett bas! It is annoving to me when he intimates that I am a Jackass by kanding down a dissenting decision. But when I object he always says: "Oh, go 'way. I'm a member of the New-Emgland Society. Of course I know more than you do." (Loud laughter and applause).

Talking about objectiots reminds me of an Irish lawyer who came before me one day. He didn't like a question opposing counsel asked the witness on the stand.

"U. H. Proplied the Court, "I must overrule your objection. Will you take an exception!"

The lawyer thought a moment, and then he explained: "Come to think of the fact, Judge, that my client is only a poor miserable pupper, and that the exception will be the only piece of property began thus:

in the world, I guess I'll take it." (Prolonged laughter, appliause and cheers.)

A large collection of such stories, related with perfect dialect and mimiery kept the diners in a roar of laughter. Finally, the speaker said:
I received to-day an insulting letter, which I want to submit to you. It says: "As you have made no special request about toasts, you are assigned to restend to Judiclary," and are accorded the liberty to reve into other pastimes at your option. Mr. Silliman says he hopes you will make your German speech." Now, that seems to instinuce that it would be preferred that I should speak in German, just as if I couldn't speak well enough in English. (Laughters) The trason Mr. Silliman wants the German speech, however, is because that speech is a joke on Mr. Winslow. Some years ago Silliman and Winslow were candidates over here for the Assembly. Luckily their was a third candidate, and all intelligent persons entitled to a vote elected that third man. (Prolonged laughter.) During the campaign, Winslow hired a German grocer to make a speech for him, and I heard the speech. I don't know a word of German, but the speech man by thick he

The Judge then delivered the speech, which he has done to never-ceasing delight of other audiences before. It contains no word of German, but is a perfect imitation of the general effect of the German language upon those of other nationalities.

DR. MEREDITH AND GEN. WOODFORD HEARD The next toast was "Characteristics of the Pilgrim Fathers which are desirable in the Pilgrims ons," which was responded to by the Rev. Dr R. R. Meredith, of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn. Dr Meredith was greeted with applause, and spoke eloquently upon the great qualities of the Mayflower immigrants, and their need of modern application. He

said in part:

One of their most desirable characteristics was the perfect simplicity of their lives. A modern dude would have been most awfully lonesome in Salem. (Laughter) Then they were stient, thoughtful people, who did not induste in empty spoken words. To day the most potent influence is not exerted in oratory, but in the newspaper press, which is one of the grandest forces of civilization. And every one has access to it. I wish I could find words to describe its power sufficiently. We want some of the thought fulness that belonged to that age. I am frightened about the future of speech-making. Judging from their continuance after the last campaign, in 1892 the Spellhinders will not be able to stop their magnetism until a surgical operation is performed upon them. (Laughter).

well, these Pilgrim Fathers were neither in pursuit of wealth, nor seeking information about a new country. They were religious men making a protestation against religious intolerance at home. Their religious type might have been harsh, but it was massive and majestic, storm-swept and scarred. If the religion of the Puritan made him stern, he was also upright. He may have been of iron, but it needs to be a superior of the storm of the right notion of liberty, which was to be built upon a liberal culture and the morality of the Bible. So we must keep our eyes on higher things, and not be carried away by the materialism of these times. If their, we will leave a still refer heralized for those who succeed us. And his Nation, linging away the rags of every sin for the practice of the wisest and soberest and most Christian nation to the end of time. (Long continued applance.)

President Winslow announced that General Stewart Le Woodford would answer the toaste;

Stewart L. Woodford would answer the toasts: The New South-We give it a cordial greeting," President of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island," for John W. Hunter; and "The President of the St. Patrick's Society of the City of Brooklyn," for William H. Murtha, as all of these gentlemen were absent, besides answering for the President of the New-England Society of the City of New-York. Mr. Woodford said, however, that considering the lateness of the hour, he would that considering the dateless of the hour, he would confine his remarks to presenting the cordial greet-ing of the sizer society in New-York, and he expressed the hope that the New-Englanders would always preserve the high standard of integrity that had been of invaluable service to their fore-fathers in building up a Republic, as solid in its foundation as the rock of Gibraltar. The loxology was then sung, and the guests went home.

DECREASED IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL. Philadelphia, Dec. 21 (Special) .- "The Bulletin" of the American Iron and Swel Association says: "The tota ports of Iron and steel in the first ion months of 1808 nounted to 792,174 gross tons, against 1,579,896 gross tons in the first ten months of 1887. The total import of iron ore in the first ten months of 1888 amounted : tons, against 1,000,527 tons in the first

WINNERS IN A FENCING BOUT. The winners in the fencing bout of the New-York Athletic Club last night were: duelling folls, D. F.

of New-York. The other Eastern pilgrim was Congressman J. H. Gillinger, of New-Hampshire, an "original Harrison man" at the Chicago Convention and the chairman of the New-Hampshire Republican State Committee. Two highly interesting remarks were made by the President-elect on the subject of Cabinet appointments during his conversation with these three Eastern men. To the New-York Senators, as they told the story afterward to a correspondent, he said that he could not pay any attention to Republican factions in making up as the genial Concord doctor confessed this afternoon:

"I don't think I ought to be crowded into appointing men to the Cabinet because some other men think they have a claim on me on account of their services to the party."

Senators Vedder and Erwin did not come here directly from the East. They went to Minneapolis on business last week and hearing that the Vice-President-elect was in Indianapolis, it struck them as a good idea to stop off and call on General Harrison on their way back. Mr. Vedder was the colonel of the 154th New-York Volunteers, a regiment which served for a while in the Army of the Cumberland, in the same corps with General Harrison. He knew the furlouga General, of course, but Senator Erwin had never met him. The two walked out by themselves to General Harrison's house about 10 o'clock this morning and the President-elect welcomed

a majority of 8,100, General," said Senator Erwin. "I want to shake hands with the man we rolled up such an unexampled vote for."

Mr. Vedder and the General were soon talking over old war-times. Then the conversation turned to former political campaigns and presently it came down to the exciting incidents of last summer's contest. General Harrison, \$1,250 added. Erwin said, grew enthusiastic over the magnificent fight that had been made by the Republicans in New-York, added, One mile and a half, Then he told of many touching things in the Indiana campaign, how he himself had been | \$1,500 added. One mile and a quarter. keyed up to the strain of so many successive speeches, by the earnestness and affection of the added. One mile and a sixteenth. crowds of people who came nearly every day to visit him from all parts of Indiana and from the neighboring States.

State. Such, at least, was the impression the two
Senators carried away with them.

"I am confident," said Senator Erwin afterward,
"that New-York politicians will make up any
differences they may now have. An understanding
will be reached, I think, if it has not already been
There was no talk about any candidate for Secretary of State. I think the General has not yet
made up his mind about any Cabinet officer. The
Secretaryship of the Trensury, I believe, ought to
go to the East."

Senators Vedder and Erwin had a short talk
with John C. New, and left town on an afternoon

state. Such, at least, was the impression the two
the party was really.

There were about seven dogs in the hunt, and it
tends the party was really.

There were about seven dogs in the hunt, and it
tends to plainly seen by their actions that they were
perfectly aware of what was going on. They watched
their masters closely, as though awaiting the order
daminated among the lot. They were all well-broken
and tried 'coon dogs. "If there are any coons or
possums prowling around to-night in this bottom,"
said one of the natives, "them dogs will most certainly
find 'em."

Finally Old Sol appeared with a fire-brand in his
hand, and with a long-drawn out "whoopee, whoopimp," the dogs were given the word and dashed
off for the woods. Old Sol took the lead and kept
up his call of encouragement to the dogs as the party
started.

The attack had begun; open war was to be waged.

Senators Vedder and Erwin had a short talk with John C. New, and left town on an afternoon train.

Congressman Gallinger did not get out to see General Harrison until late in the day. "I told the General," he said, when he came back, "that nine-tenths of the people of New-England wanted Mr. Blaine for Secretary of State. If Mr. Blaine Mr. Blaine for Secretary of State. If Mr. Blaine Mr. Blaine for Secretary of State. If Mr. Blaine Mr. Blaine did not take the portfolio, I thought that New-General Mr. Governor Proctor was the chairman of the Vermont. Governor Proctor was the chairman of the Vermont delegation at Chicago, and held it for Harrison without a break from the first ballot to the last. I suggested that ex-Governor Proctor would fill with credit either the Secretaryship of the Treasury or of the Investor."

All hands go to them, and sure enough Old Sol said in the forest.

All hands go to them, and sure enough Old Sol sand in the forest.

All hands go to them, and sure enough Old Sol sand in the forest.

All hands go to them, and sure enough Old Sol sand in the forest.

All hands go to them, and sure enough Old Sol sand fight in mongst dem sun and the carth have been making thousands of little trees grow for the boys and girls upon in the merry holiday time. Hundreds of men are now engaged cut-

Mr. Proctor has been advocated as a candidate or one of the departments by a number of the Vermons and New-Hampsbire papers. He is the head of one of the largest markle-quarrying firms in the country, and is worth three or four millions of dollars. He lives at Rutland, Vt., and has his quarries at Proctor, a few miles away. Dr. Gallinger has always been an ardent Harrison man, and was chairman at Chieggo of the New-Hampshire delegation, which he swing around on the fourth ballot to the Indiana candidate Dr. Gallinger said that his general idea, after talking with the President-elect, was that personal qualities would not alone determine Cabinet selections. Geographical position would have a good deal to do with the final list. It seemed to him as if the General was picturing out this combination and that geographically, holding them before his mind's eye and then modifying them. The President-elect would not be influenced as much as some people thought he would by outside persons and appeals on the ground of a particular service. Dr. Gallinger said that he had had no talk with General Harrison on New-York politics.

Talking about the canvass for the Speakership of the next House, Dr. Gallinger said that he had had no talk each of the canvass for the Speakership of the next House, Dr. Gallinger said that he had had no talk with General Harrison on New-York politics.

Talking about the canvass for the Speakership of the next House, Dr. Gallinger said that he had had no talk each to long a member of the had not talk each of the canvass for the Speakership of the next House, Dr. Gallinger said that he had had the constant on one knew what he was doing a member of the most grit. An effort was made to hold several of the dogs and only allow one or two to take the coon at a time. But the excitement became so intense that one heap. The dog Snider showed his staying qualities and the first time the days of the mean the process of the dogs and only allow one or two to take the coon at a time. But the excitement became so intense that one heap. The dog Snider showed his staying qualities and excited the dogs on Vermont and New-Hampshire papers. He is the head of one of the largest marble-quarrying firms

Talking about the canynas for the Speakership of the next House, Dr. Gallinger said that
he thought Mr. Reed, of Maine, would be chosen,
Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, was gaining on Mr.
McKinley among the Western members, though
Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, had many votes playing
to him. Cannon's strength lay in the fact that
he had been so long a nember of the House,
Henderson, of Iowa, was in the mee ouly as
a forlorn hope and would, perhaps, compromise on
a good committee chairmanship. The contest among
the Western candidates was a brisk one, but in
the end, Dr. Gallinger thought, a majority of the
caucus would come round to Reed, who deserved the end, Dr. Gallinger thought, a majority of the caucus would come round to Reed, who descrived the honor on account of his long leadership of the Republican minority in the House and his emi-nent party services. Dr. Gallinger is a candidate for Senator to succeed William E. Chandler.

General Harrison to-day received a request from the Commissioner of Agriculture for the sod-house that had been sent to him from a Nebraska admirer. The house is still in a box-car here, and the owner has not turned up yet to present it. Commissioner Colman wants to have it go as part of the American exhibit to the Paris exposition part suggests.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Saunders, of Nebraska, age here as guests of General and Mrs. Harrison. Their daughter is the wife of Russell Harrison.

Much indignation is felt here that so utterly in Much indignation is felt here that so utterly inexcusable a story as the one about a plot to assassinate General Harrison should have been put in
circulation by any newspaper. There has been no
possible ground for such a report,
and the General spoke to-day with
contempt of the cilly method of starting
a sensation. Some idle talk here before the
election is all the foundation any one can find
for the wild nonsense sent to a New-York morning
newspaper yesterday.

Indiamapolis, Dec. 21.—General Harrison's country friends are remembering bim as Christmas tide ap-proaches. From Booneville, Mo., C. II. Francis, coma turkey, weighing thirty-five pounds. William C. Shortridge, an acquaintance of the General's, in Ver million County, sent two large turkeys. This even-ing's express brought a pair of big fat wild goese from Malta Bend, Mo. They were shot by Everett

ton Club, who presented them to the General, saying: "The club boys beg you to accept them as Christmas token."

Looking at the big geese, the General remarked

he believed they were the largest he had ever seen. he beneved they were the largest he had ever seen.
Another package that arrived to-day was a keg of
elder from J. Haines, a Democratic farmer, near
Pleasant Prairie, Wis., who writes that he sends the
elder in fulfilment of a wager made with a Republican
neighbor, who was piedged to send a similar keg to
Mr. Cleveland in case of his election. He trusts the
General and his family will enjoy the elder, even
though it comes from a Democrat's orchard.

MR. BLAINE AND THE AMERICANS IN BERLIN. Berlin, 1 . 21.—The report that Mr. Blame will necess 1 Condicton as United States Minister to sneeced : s caused great satisfaction among Amer-

SOME NOTES OF THE TURF.

IMPORTANT STAKES TO CLOSE ON JANUARY 1-

KENTUCKY SALES. The Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap, the early spring sensation of the legitimate racing season in this State, is bound to keep abreast of the Suburban. The club guarantees that its value next year shall be at least \$10,000. Entries for this stake, already made famous by the Dry Monopole-Blue Wing-Hidalgo of the Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, to be run at the spring meeting, are given below. The entries already received number 124, and at least as many more will be received before January 1. prize is going to be one of the richest on the turf. The club adds \$5,000 and a guarantee that the stakes shall be worth \$20,000. Here is a complete list of the stakes, which close on January 1:

Great American Stakes for two-year-olds. Foals his Cabinet. To Congressman Gallinger he said, of 1887. A sweepstakes of \$50 each for horses entered as yearlings by April 25, 1888, or only \$20 if declared out by August 16, 1888. For horses entered as two-year-olds by January 1, 1889, when the stakes shall close, \$100 each or \$50 if declared out by May 1,1889. Starters to pay \$250 additional. The club to add \$5,000, and to guarantee that the stakes shall be worth \$20,000. The second horse to receive \$1,500 and the third horse \$500 of the added money. Any excess over \$20,000 to divided as follows: 50 per cent to the nominator of the winner, 30 per cent to the nominator of the second horse and 20 per cent to the nominator of the third horse. be run as the spring meeting, 1889. Five furlongs. 124

Clover Stakes for fillies two years old; \$1,250 added. Elve furlongs. Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds; \$1,250 added. Six

May Stakes, for two-year-olds; \$1,250 added. Six

Trident Stakes, for two-year-olds; \$1,250 added. Five

Fort Hamilton Handleap, for three-year-olds; \$1,500 filed. One mile and an eighth. Falcon Stakes, for three-year-olds; \$1,000 added. One

mile and a sixteenth. Brooklyn Jockey Club Handleap, for three-year-olds and unward; \$100 each, h. fc., or \$25 if declared. club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the stakes \$10,000, of which the second horse shall rereceive \$2,000 and the third horse \$1,000. Weights to be announced February 1, and declaration to be made by

February 20. One mile and a quarter. Brookdale Handleap, for three-year-olds and upward; \$1,250 added. One mile and an eighth.

Parkway Handleap for three-year-olds and upward; 1,250 added. One mile and a sixteenth. Lawnview Handleap, for three-year-olds and upward;

One mile and an eighth. Brooklyn Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; \$2,000

St. James Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; \$1,000

A MISSOURI COON HUNT. From The St. Louis Republic.

when the talk drifted to New-York politics the two Senators are understood to have urged the qualifications for a Cabinet office of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. It was then that General Harrison said that, in making up his Cabinet, he would have to try to lical all difficulties within the party and suggested practically that there should be no friction about the Cabinet appointments in any one State. Such, at least, was the impression the two

All hands go to them, and sure enough Old Sol was right; the dogs had treed a coon up one of the biggest calls in the forest.

Look at dat tree good," said Old Sol, "an' if it am got any limbs on it we'll send up some one an' shake dat coon out."

"No," said one of the natives, "there are no limbs on it. Stand back there and give me room to chuck my coat, an' wo'll fling that tree in a mighty few minutes."

This snow began to fall about this time, to which no he d was paid by the party. They all had seen a great fight and were anxious for another.

Presently the bark of old Rambler again gave the alarm, and when the party reached the dogs they had two come treed. This was more than any one had bargained for the so short a time. Coons were plentful for a certainty. The choppers were put to work; the tree this time was not a large one and it was cut down in short order. But the coon was a little too quick for the dogs, and before they could catch him he was up another tree. This tree was lewn down, and as it fell, the coon sprang from it into another tree. Then there was another tree to cut. This time the dogs nailed him. He was a young one and was soon sent to kingdom come by Snider. As soon as he was finished the other tree was cut and that coon went the same route as those before him.

Shortly after this the dogs treed a couple of 'possums, which were added to the bag in very quick time. As it was now after 2 o'clock in the morning, it was decided to start for the club house.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—The seventy-ton granite monolith o mark the grave of John Wentworth was placed in permanent position at Rose Hill Cemetery yesterday ifternoon. A large number of engineers and architects were in the crowd of spectators. The shaft is the agest single-out stone in America, except the Egyptian Obelish to New-York.

Ing's express brought a pair of big fat wild goese from Malta Bend. Mo. They were shot by Everest Fulton and presented to the local Harrison and Mor.

SEE HORSECRIP'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. W. GRAEVES, Northfield, Minn., says: "I have nation with other remedies in Indigestion, and also in combination with other remedies in Indigestion it has proved as

TO AMUSE YOUNG AMERICA

BRAINS AND CAPITAL COMBINED.

INGENIOUS TOYS AND ARTISTIC PICTURES-MAINE FORESTS RANSACKED FOR GRACE. FUL CHRISTMAS TREES. While the boys and girls who are now flattening their noses against the wonderful toy-shop windows were trying to keep themselves cool in sultry summer days, busy brains and active fingers were scheming and working to turn out the pretty, ingenious or grotesque things that will fill Christmas stockings and empty parents' purses. Inventors give the

thought of menths, and manufacturers risk thousands of dollars yearly in turning out new and startling toys to amuse the youth of this land, feeling confident that if they can but catch the fancy of young America, old America must part with its shekels, and the question of expense will be little considered. In the line of mechanical toys and also in tin and fron toys of all kinds American producers seem to be running ahead of the rest of the world, and whereas, not long ago, Germany held the lead in the world's toy market, and nearly all these goods were imported to this country, now the tables are turned, and constantly increasing exports of American toys find ready sales finish of 1887, close on January 1. The conditions in Europe and there amuse the rising generation of the Old World.

Some of the new toys are astonishing for their intricacy and some for their simplicity. It is a hard matter to tell just what will suit this year's average child, but if the maker succeeds in "catching on" he reaps a golden harvest. The patentee of the simple little "return-ball," an ordinary ball with a long rubber string attached, so popular a few seasons ago, is said to have reaped fabulous sums from his happy idea of patenting a device that had probably been tried before by many a weary mother to amuse her baby, to whom the thought of making a fortune out of so simple a trick never suggested itself. One that bids fair to be popular this year is a dog with a nicely adjusted weight inside him. When placed on all fours he remains so for an instant, just long enough for one to snap the fingers and order him to beg. Then he stands up on his hind quarters with a spring that seldom fails to Produce a laugh from the little ones.

OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW FACES.

Picture blocks are an old stand-by that have been varied by making it possible to put animals' heads on men's bodies, beggars' rags under a fop's hat, mules' ears on sages' heads, and similar incongruites. For boys who like workmanship there are cheap cards, showing hunters in numerous dangerous positions bringing down game of many fierce kinds. A match, lighted and touched to the muzzle of the gun, ignites streak of inflammable matter concealed under the prepared paper which runs from the gun to the game. The streak of fire quickly extends across the card and the head of the ravenous brute is neatly burned off, leaving his body to reward the shooters' accuracy. As for walking horses, kicking mules, creeping babies, dancing bears, running steamboats, fire engines and cars, mice that crawl, frogs that leap, snakes that twist, lizards that wriggle, alligators that snap, and instruments of noises loud, long and excruciating, their name is legion.

Christmas cards this year are taking the shape of tiny and dainty little books, elaborately ornamented and illustrated, having poetry or choice selections in prose inside, also blank space on the leaflets for cur! respondence and the Inditing of Christmas gree ings. American manufacturers engage designers at regular salaries to think out designs for these holiday cards, and some of them produce work that is really a credit to the country. Much of it, however, is conventional, running in grooves, being largely repeti-tions of their own, or groupings of parts of the creations of other minds. A designer nearly always plays out," as they say, in time, and exhausts his originality, but a man to fill his place is more difficult to find here than in Europe. There the publishers have a wider field to draw upon in the great number of art schools scattered through the land. Agents visit these schools systematically looking over the work of the pupils and picking up the best of it at trifling cost. The ideas of young artists are frequently unique and originality is there fostered with great care. For this reason most of the new designs in Christmas cards come from abroad.

ARTISANS EXCELLING ARTISTS.

American workmen, however, distance all the world in printing these designs. Engraving and especially lithography have reached a high pitch here, and many quaint designs, picked up in European art schools, are sent here directly for reproduction. "The American artisan," said a publisher recently, "far exceeds the American artist in an approach toward perfection." Thousands of these people, too, were bustling and working under midsummer suns, the world over, to supply the great quantities of dainty holiday trifles

holiday time. Hundreds of men are now engaged cut-ting the saplings down, trimming them, and sending them to this city by rail and boat, and hundreds more are selling them to storekeepers and dealers for distribution. Cords upon cords of them lie piled high upon the pier-heads, making the air around them fragrant for rods away with the woody, resinous odor of their baisam. Holly, too, is coming in in quantities for clurch decoration, and much of this "green, goods" is at once taken out to the suburbs for embelishing churches and Sunday-school rooms. This work is not left to the sexton in the outlying districts, but the young people of the congregation generally under take it with great real; decoration parties are formed, amid great fun and laughter, wreaths and festoons are begun; the church is finely littered up, and then the young girls find that the resin is saily staining their little white hands; the young men find it more pleasant to take in the pew corners to their pretty work fell ws than scale step-tadders and bar trousers knees, and the completion of the work is generally left to the old maids and a hen-pecked married man or two. fragrant for rods away with the woody, resinous odo

erally left to the old maids and a hen-pecked married man or two.

A story is told of a young city merchant who lived in the suburbs. His wife was taking an active part in decorating the church and told him one moraing that he must, as soon as he reached the city, send her out an evergreen motto from the florist, to hang on the church wail. She would telegraph to him the size as soon as she got down to the church and could measure the wail. She would also send him the text of Scripture that the committee should deelds upon as most appropriate. He forgot all about the commission, of course, and was considerably startled about noon by receiving the following telegram overs his wife's name: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, seven feet long by two wide."

Charleston, Dec. 21 (Special).-The death in Ocones County of John B. Hubbard closes another strange page in the history of South Carolina. Hubbard was a New-Yorker who came to this State in 1870.

was stated that he had taken a prominent part in the execution of Mrs. Surratt and had been forced to leave his home for fear of assassination. He was a superbly built man and an athlete. He was made chief constable by Moses and was also his body guard at the time of the Ku-Klux outrages. When Major Merrill, of the 7th United States Cavalry, was sent to the State to break up the Ku-Klux, Hubbard became his chief adviser and the two subsequentif got an appropriation of \$100,000 from the Legislature When the Democrats overthrew the Reconstruction Government in 1876, Hubbard left the State Capital and fled to the mountains in the northwestern portion of the State, where he had lived ever since. It is said that he was a moonshiner himself and yet was in the pay of the revenue department. For the last four or five years he disappeared altogether from public notice. He died in his mountain fastness.

COMPLETION OF TWO FINE SPECTROSCOPES. Pittsburg, Dec. 21 (Special).-Professor John A. Brashear, of Allegheny City, expects to astonish the astronomical world by two spectroscopes which he has just completed, one for Professor Lewis Swift, of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., and the other for W. R. Brooks, of the Smith Observatory Geneva. N. Y. They are the largest instruments of the hind ever constructed. One of the new parts aldet is for use in observing the hydrogen flames which ex tend for great distances beyond the sun's surface. the new instrument the position of the observer and spectroscope are permanent. The delicate micrometer and circles are illuminated by a tiny electric light of three candle-power. There is also at at tachment for photographing the spectrum of the sun and stars. Professor Brashear made the grand spec-troscope for the Liek Observatory. To high he starts for Winnemucca, Nev., where on January I a large gathering of astronomers will observe the total cellipse of the sun.